

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**JAMES SIMPSON, JOHN L. SCOTT, SIMPSON & SCOTT,**  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,  
FRANKFORD, KY.  
Office adjoining Yerman Building—The same  
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.  
Judge James Simpson and John L. Scott will here-  
after practice law in partnership in the Court of  
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort, Judge  
Simpson will respectfully refer to all persons who  
have known him, either at the bar or as Circuit  
Judge in early life, a more recent associate of the  
Court of Appeals at Kentucky. John L. Scott would  
refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him  
in his published card.  
All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal  
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and  
prompt attention.  
[Jan 2 wdt-wtf]

**A. J. JAMES,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORD, KY.  
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the  
Court-house.  
[Feb 2 wdt-wtf]

**JAMES P. METCALF,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORD, KY.  
Will practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on  
St. Clair street, over Dr. Speed & Rodman's.  
[Feb 2 wdt-wtf]

**JOHN RODMAN,**  
Attorney at Law,  
ST. CLAIR STREET,  
Two doors North of the Court-house,  
FRANKFORD, KY.  
G. W. CRADDOCK, CHAS. P. CRADDOCK,  
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORD, KY.  
Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the  
Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice law in partnership with the Courts  
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit  
Courts of the adjoining counties. [Jan 2 wdt-wtf]

**P. U. MAJOR,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORD, KY.  
Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.  
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 5th  
Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,  
and all other courts held in Frankfort.  
[Jan 2 wdt-wtf]

**JOHN E. HAMILTON,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,  
COVINGTON, KY.  
Will practice in the counties of Kenton, Cnapp-  
bell, Pendleton and Boone.  
Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati  
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.  
[Dec 1 wdt-wtf]

**MEDICAL CARD.**  
**Dr. J. G. KEENON,**  
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, ten-  
ders his professional services to the citizens of  
the town and vicinity.  
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d  
door from corner. [Sep 1 wdt-wtf]

**T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORD, KY.  
Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort  
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair  
street, four doors from the bridge.  
[Dec 1 wdt-wtf]

**LAW NOTICE.**  
**JAS. E. CLAY, THOS. B. MONROE, JR.**  
**CLAY & MONROE,**  
Will practice law in the United States, Circuit,  
and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the  
Court of Appeals at Kentucky. Business con-  
fided to them will receive prompt attention.  
Address Thomas B. Monroe, Secretary of State,  
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office short street, Lex-  
ington. [Jan 2 wdt-wtf]

**THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,**  
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-  
fessional business of the late Hon. Mr. Monroe. Com-  
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-  
ceive prompt attention. [Jan 2 wdt-wtf]

**JOHN M. HARLAN,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORD, KY.  
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.  
[Jan 2 wdt-wtf]

**LIGE ARNOLD,**  
Attorney at Law,  
NEW LIBERTY, KY.  
Will practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,  
Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.  
Collections in any of the above counties promptly  
attended to. [Apr 2 wdt-wtf]

**E. A. W. ROBERTS,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FALMOUTH, KY.  
Will practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court  
and in the Courts of the adjoining counties.  
Office on Market street. [May 19 if]

**GEORGE E. ROE,**  
Attorney at Law,  
GREENUPSBURG, KY.  
Will practice law in the counties of Greenup,  
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court  
of Appeals.  
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.  
[Jan 14 wdt-wtf]

**JOHN A. MONROE,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORD, KY.  
Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the  
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State  
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the col-  
lection of debts for non residents in any part of  
the State.  
He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowl-  
edgments of deeds, and other writing to be used or  
recorded in other States, and as Commissioner un-  
der the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depo-  
sitions, affidavits, etc.  
Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.  
[Jan 14 wdt-wtf]

**JOHN M. McALLA,**  
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,  
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.  
Will attend particularly to SUNDRENED and  
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the  
want of official records. [Sep 2 wdt-wtf]

**JOHN W. VOORHIS,**  
Merchant Tailor,  
South side Main Street,  
FRANKFORD, KY.  
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of  
Fall and Winter Goods,  
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,  
of the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns.  
He also has on hand a large assortment of  
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,  
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-  
man's entire wardrobe.  
All work warranted to be as well done, and in  
as good style, as at any other establishment in the  
Western country.  
[No Fit No Sale.]  
[Oct 6 wdt-wtf]

**H. WHITTINGHAM,**  
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,  
FRANKFORD, KY.  
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign  
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quaterlies, on the best  
terms. Advanced sales received from twenty-four  
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete  
sets. [Nov 27 wdt-wtf]

## LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

**JOHN A. MARSHALL, JAS. P. DICKINSON,**  
**NEW CARPET**  
AND  
**HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.**  
**MARSHALL & DICKINSON,**  
Importers & Dealers,  
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
We are now opening an entirely new stock, con-  
sisting of every variety, style, and quality of  
handmade  
Carpet, Floor Cloths,  
Rugs, Mats,  
India & Coco Matting,  
Curtains,  
Covers,  
Stair Linen.  
Blankets all widths, qualities, and prices. We  
also keep on hand and make to order Floor  
Turf, Sashes, Doors, Bed Comforters, &c., &c. Our  
stock being entirely new, and having been selected  
with great care, we can offer such inducements in  
style, quality, and price as are seldom found west  
of the mountains.  
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,  
79 Fourth St., Lou. Ky.  
[Jan 2 wdt-wtf]

**HART & MAPOTHER,**  
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,  
South-east corner Market and Third Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every  
description of ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHY,  
OR LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.  
GEO. H. CALVERT, H. L. TALBOTT,  
SUCCESSORS TO  
GEO. TALBOTT & CO.,  
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,  
Fruit, &c., 42 Market Street, between Third and  
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.  
Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-  
ders. [Jan 22 wdt-wtf]

**T. G. WATERS,**  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL  
BOOTS & SHOES,  
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
[Mar 2 wdt-wtf]

**NATIONAL HOTEL,**  
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
HARROW & PHILLIPS,  
PROPRIETORS.  
Terms, \$1.50 per day.  
[Aug 2 wdt-wtf]

**STOP THERE!**  
HALL & HARRIS keep the  
United States, formerly the  
Owens Hotel.  
When you go to Louisville  
stop there. [Jan 5 wdt-wtf]

**MEDICAL REPORT.**  
Containing Thirty-five Plates and Engravings  
of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sex-  
ual Organs in a state of Health and  
Disease.  
Price only ten cents.  
Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.  
ON A NEW METHOD of treat-  
ing Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stric-  
tures, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Im-  
punity, Female Diseases, and all  
affections of the reproductive sys-  
tem of both sexes, the intricacies  
of youth and maturity arising from  
the secret follies of both sexes,  
with a full treatise on SELF-  
ABUSE and SEMINAL WEAK-  
NESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind  
and body, pointing out the author's plan of treatment,  
the only rational and successful mode of cure, as  
shown by the reports of cases treated. A truthful ad-  
viser to the married, and those contemplating mar-  
riage, who entertain doubts of their physical con-  
dition. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on the  
receipt of TEN CENTS.  
Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-  
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured  
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as MID-  
DLE AGED and OLD MEN troubled with debility  
and loss of power, before applying to any one for  
treatment, should first read this valuable book.  
DR. DEWEES FEMALE MONTHLY REGULA-  
TOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Ir-  
regularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive"  
of pregnancy. It is warranted not to injure the health.  
CAUTION—It should not be used after pregnancy,  
as miscarriage would be the result, though al-  
ways harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent  
by mail.  
The author may be consulted, either personally or  
by letter, on all the diseases which his work treats,  
and medicines sent to all parts of the country with  
complete instructions for self-treatment, secured  
from direct curiosity.  
Address DR. T. WILLIAMS,  
Consulting Surgeon, 344 Third Street, between  
Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.  
Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 2 P. M., daily.  
Sundays, 2 to 12 A. M.  
[Aug 2 wdt-wtf]

**"RENEWED HATS"**—Another new and ex-  
cellent style of Soft Hat.  
KEENON & GIBBONS. [Feb 2 wdt-wtf]

## CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

**NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,**  
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman),  
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati,  
**PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,**  
**Printing Inks,**  
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERI-  
ALS. Agents for the Magnolia Mills Writing  
Papers. [Oct 2 wdt-wtf]

**RALPH C. MCCRACKEN,**  
FASHIONABLE  
**SHIRT MANUFACTURER,**  
AND DEALER IN  
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,  
No. 19 W. FOURTH ST. BET. MAIN AND WALNUT.  
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church).  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
Shirts Made to Order by Measurement  
and Warranted to Fit.  
N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns  
cut to order for shirts and collars. [Jan 19 wdt-wtf]

**Lithography**  
AND  
**ENGRAVING**  
PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards,  
Bankers' Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads &c.,  
Lithographs of Stock, Maps, and Book Illustra-  
tions, Visiting and Wedding Cards.  
MIDDLETON, STROUBERGER & CO.,  
119 Walnut street, Old Federal Building,  
Cincinnati, Ohio. [Jan 29 wdt-wtf]

**JOHN A. BAKER,**  
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER  
IN  
**MILITARY GOODS,**  
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),  
NEW YORK.  
Hats, Caps, Swords, Sabres, Belts, Horse Equipments  
and all articles for the Military.  
Furnished at short notice.  
The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand  
and made to order. [Apr 24 wdt-wtf]

**JOHN BONNER,**  
(Successor to Peter Smith).  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
**Fancy Goods, Toys,**  
**CHINA, BASKETS,**  
**Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,**  
No. 36 Fifth Street,  
Second door East of Walnut St.,  
CINCINNATI, O.  
[Apr 19 wdt-wtf]

**MILLINERY.**  
BONNETS,  
RIBBONS,  
FLOWERS,  
FEATHERS,  
RUCHES,  
HEAD DRESSES,  
HAIR PINS,  
CLOAKS.  
And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,  
of the latest Parisian and New York styles, now open at  
No. 18 West Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
J. A. HENDERSON  
[Sep 29 wdt-wtf]

**Commission House.**  
**FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,**  
No. 85, WEST SECOND ST.,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
RECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats,  
Barley, Beans, Broom Corn, Hops, Clover, Rape,  
Hulk Meal, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Flour, Yellow  
Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides,  
Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks.  
Dry Fruits, Tinoline, Clover, Flax, and Hemp  
Seed, and Produce in General.  
Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every  
description of Produce, including Flour, Wheat,  
Rape, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Molasses.  
Ship your Produce and draw at sight.  
[Oct 6 wdt-wtf]

**DR. GATES' REMEDY FOR  
SELECTED AND CONTINGENT  
PASTES AND PILLS.**  
For the Speedy and Permanent Cure of Seminal  
Weakness, Nervous and General Debility,  
Protrusion of the Prostate, and all Diseases  
arising from Solitary Habits, or Exces-  
sive Indulgence.  
THERE are thousands of Young Men, as well as  
Middle Aged and Old Men, who are suffering to  
some extent from the above diseases. Many, perhaps,  
are not aware of their true condition, or when as-  
sistance is really needed.  
For the benefit of such, we herewith give a few of  
the most common symptoms, viz: Weakness of the  
Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head and Side, Dis-  
position to Sleep, Drowsiness, Loss of Memory,  
Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Nervous  
Tremor, and all the various symptoms arising from  
Solitary Habits, or Excessive Indulgence.  
For each and all of the above symptoms these remedies  
will be found a "Sovereign Remedy."  
These remedies include three prescriptions: A box  
of PASTES, a box of NERVOUS TONIC PILLS, and a box  
of VIOLETT TONIC PILLS, all of which have impor-  
tant offices to perform, and should be used together  
in every case. Their superiority over other modes  
of treatment may be briefly stated as follows, viz:  
1. They immediately arrest nocturnal and diurnal  
emissions.  
2. They improve local weakness, causing the or-  
gans to assume their natural tone and vigor.  
3. They strengthen the constitution by overcom-  
ing nervous debility and general weakness.  
4. They enliven the spirits, which are usually  
depressed, by expelling all exciting causes from the  
system.  
5. By their invigorating properties they restore  
the patient to his natural health and vigor of man-  
hood.  
6. They cure when all other means have failed.  
7. They contain no Mercury, or Opium, nor any  
thing that can in any event prove injurious.  
8. They are easy and pleasant to use, and will not  
interfere with the patient's usual business or pleas-  
ure.  
9. They can be used without suspicion, or knowl-  
edge of even a room-mate.  
10. That they come within the reach of all, we  
have fixed the price of the PASTES at \$1 per box,  
and the PILLS at 50 cents per box each. In ordering  
by mail, in addition to the price, twelve cents in  
stamp must be enclosed for return postage.  
LADIES in want of safe and effect-  
ual remedy for Irregularities, Suppres-  
sion of the Menstrue, or any disease, pe-  
culiar to their sex, should use Dr. GATES'  
FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. Price by  
mail, 50 cents, and one stamp.  
CAUTION—These pills should not be  
used during pregnancy, as miscarriage will be the  
consequence.  
LADIES who, from ill-health, deformity, or any  
other humane and reasonable cause, deem it nec-  
essary to avoid an increase of family, can do so without  
incurring danger to health or constitution by the  
use of M. La Roche's French Preventive Pow-  
ders. Price, by mail, \$1 and two stamps.  
These Powders can only be obtained by addressing  
the General Agents, as below.  
Send for Dr. GATES' Private Medical Treatise on  
Sexual Diseases. Price ten cents.  
Address H. G. MILLER & CO., General Agents,  
Frankfort, Ky. [Feb 2 wdt-wtf]

**MEDICAL NOTICE.**  
I HAVE associated with me Dr. T. M. HEDDEN,  
late graduate of the P. M. College, of Ohio. The  
Doctor studied the science of medicine under my  
superintendence, and graduated at the above institu-  
tion, with the first honors of the class of 1860. Persons  
suffering from any disease, are recommended to con-  
sult his medical skill, and he can be found at all times,  
except when professionally engaged, at our office,  
five miles from Frankfort, on the Louisville and  
Cincinnati Railroad.  
B. C. SNEDAKER.  
[Feb 2 wdt-wtf]

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**SEE THE LABEL**  
ON THE TOP OF EACH BOTTLE OF  
**HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE**  
**HAIR RESTORATIVE**  
Has the Signatures of the Proprietors,  
**W. E. HAGAN & Co.**  
Every article which has a large and increasing sale  
like this is liable to be counterfeited. It is, as its name  
indicates, entirely "INIMITABLE" as far as its power  
to restore the Hair on bald heads, and to give it the  
color of youth, (no matter how gray it may be) is  
concerned.  
**USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE**  
**BUT HEIMSTREET'S,**  
It is the original, the only reliable, and the  
cheapest. See the following testimonials:  
JACKSON, MISS., May 29, 1860.  
W. R. MERWIN, 61 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.,  
Advertising Agent for Heimstreet's Hair Restora-  
tive.  
DEAR SIR: The Medicine you introduced into  
our city last winter are all having a large sale, and  
giving in every case satisfaction. Mr. James Hen-  
derson (one of our first citizens) says, that "he has  
used all of the Hair Dress and Restoratives of the  
day, but has never used an article equal to HEIM-  
STREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. That it  
restores the Hair of the bald and gray to its  
original luxuriance and beauty."  
You can write the Proprietors, W. E. HAGAN &  
Co., Troy, N. Y., that they have the cheapest and  
best Hair Restorative in our market, and that it  
gives satisfaction in every case.  
Respectfully, yours,  
J. S. SHELTON, Wholesale Druggist.  
IT IS UNEQUALLED FOR PRODUCING  
**A LUXURANT HEAD OF HAIR.**  
Sold every where. Price 50c to \$1 per bottle.  
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

**THERE IS NO USE**  
INTRODUCING TESTIMONIALS,  
Altho' we have very many of them,  
FOR THE  
**MAGNOLIA BALM:**  
For when the face is covered with unsightly Pimples  
or Blotches, the sufferer cares only to be directed to  
use some safe and reliable remedy.  
**THE MAGNOLIA BALM**  
**WILL CURE THE WORST**  
**CASE OF PIMPLES IN A**  
**SINGLE WEEK**  
It is so safe a remedy, that the contents of a bottle  
might be drank without harm. Physicians look with  
wonder upon its speedy cures, for it has heretofore  
been thought absolutely necessary to use prepara-  
tions of lead or mercury to cure immediately, but the  
MAGNOLIA BALM contains neither. It is the most  
elegant and neatly put up article for sale anywhere,  
and may be obtained of all our Apothecaries and  
Fancy Goods Dealers.  
Price Fifty Cents a Bottle.  
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.  
[Jul 18 wdt-wtf]

**ASPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF**  
**Fancy Articles**  
CAN BE OBTAINED AT  
**DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.**  
Pomades for the Hair,  
Of every style and price, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
Tooth Brushes,  
A beautiful assortment, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
Combs,  
Of every description and material, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
Hair Brushes,  
The largest variety in Frankfort, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
Odontalgic Preparations,  
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Pow-  
der, etc., at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
Dog Grass Brushes,  
For Cloth, Velvet, and Bonnet purposes, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
Fancy Soaps,  
Fine Cologne,  
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and per-  
fumages, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
Fine Toilet Bottles,  
Beautiful styles of Bohemian,  
Perfumery,  
For sale in any quantity. Bottles suitable  
for the toilet, or otherwise, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
Handkerchief Extracts,  
The genuine Lubin's, as well as a variety of others  
make, in new styles, and at all prices, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
Everything,  
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either  
Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
Frangipanni Sachels,  
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
**ROBB & DEHONEY**  
HAVE just received, and opened a handsome and  
desirable stock of  
**SPRING AND SUMMER**  
**DRY GOODS,**  
To which they invite the attention of their friends  
and customers, as they intend to sell  
**CHEAP FOR CASH**  
And to prompt time buyers.  
[Apr 13 wdt-wtf]

**GOOD**  
**NEWS!**  
To the people of Franklin and adjoining counties,  
I would announce that I have employed a Gun-  
smith to carry on the  
**Gunsmithing Business.**  
IN ITS  
**VARIOUS BRANCHES,**  
At my Tin and Stove Store, St. Clair Street, Frank-  
fort, Kentucky, opposite to the residence of Mr.  
and Mrs. CASH. New work made to or-  
der with neatness and dispatch.  
I don't forget the Stoves, G. W. Miller's Tin  
and Stove Store, Frankfort, Ky.  
G. W. MILLER.  
[May 28 wdt-wtf]

**SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS**  
CHARLES HOPKINS, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of  
diseases of the genital organs in the TREMONT  
MEDICAL INSTITUTE, has at a large expense to the  
institution published a work on the treatment of all  
private diseases of the male and female genital or-  
gans, also a treatise on the result of Onanism, Mastur-  
bation, Seminal Discharge, Gonorrhea, Stricture,  
Emission, spermatorrhoea, &c., causing Impotency  
and Mental and Physical Debility.  
Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely  
suppressed menstruation, would earn something by  
sending for a book. Enclose two Box 1655, Boston,  
Mass.  
Direct to Dr. HOPKINS, care of Box 1655, Boston,  
Mass. [Mar 29 wdt-wtf]

**REMOVAL.**  
THE undersigned, having been compelled by the  
fire to change his location, has removed his  
**BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT**  
to the room lately occupied by Eger and Callahan,  
on Main Street, opposite to the Mansion House,  
where he will be pleased to see his old cus-  
tomers and many new ones. He hopes by strict at-  
tention to business, and by charging reasonable  
prices, such as suit the times, to merit and receive a  
fair proportion of public patronage.  
[Inn 21 wdt-wtf] L. STREIFF.

**FOR SALE OR RENT.**  
I WISH to sell or rent the Hotel, and buildings  
attached, known as the FRANKLIN HOUSE, in  
South Third Street, there is a good Stable, one Ser-  
vant's House, Kitchen, &c. By early application a  
good bargain can be had. Possession given immedi-  
ately. For particulars, address or personal inquiry of H. C.  
Middell or the subscriber.  
[Oct 27, 1861-2m.] F. J. COLEMAN.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**G. CLAY SMITH & CO.,**  
COVINGTON, KY.,  
Manufacturers and Dealers in  
Fire and Water-proof House Roofing,  
Cement for Chimneys, Lining Floors and Walls of  
Cellars, Granaries, Covering Steamboats,  
Railroad Cars, Engine Rooms, Fire  
Walls, etc., etc.  
It will stand the severest test of HEAT, COLD,  
OR RAIN of any climate, and will not MELT,  
CRACK, WASH, or SCALE OFF.  
The Material can be furnished in parties in the  
interior of the State in Barrels for all Domestic pur-  
poses. For Cheapness and Durability, it excels all  
articles now in use.  
Orders from City and Country solicited  
and promptly filled.  
For further particulars, apply at the Office of the  
undersigned, the Manufacturers, or address,  
CURRIAN C. SMITH, Richmond, Ky.,  
C. CLAY SMITH, Covington, Ky.  
C. C. POMEROY, Agent. [Nov 21 wdt-wtf]

**S. BARKER & CO.,**  
**317 FOURTH STREET**  
Between Market and Jefferson Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
**\$100,000**  
WORTH OF  
**DRY GOODS,**  
To be Sold at  
Wholesale or Retail,  
Regardless of Cost.  
Commencing Monday, April 29, 1861.  
We have made large purchases East, at auc-  
tions and elsewhere, at less than half their  
usual value, our stock being large for the times, we  
have concluded to sell our goods at such prices as  
will warrant immediate sale. Our stock is the most  
complete that has ever been offered, and every article  
will be sold at some price.  
**ALSO, OUR STOCK OF**  
Window Shades,  
Carpets,  
And Oil Cloths,  
Will be sold at prime cost, and less than cost.  
[Apr 30 wdt-wtf] S. BARKER & CO.

**J. L. MOORE & SON**  
ARE RECEIVING THEIR  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS!**  
**HATS! HATS!**  
A SUPERIOR LOT OF—  
**FRENCH HATS,**  
**FINE SILK HATS,**  
**FINE CASSIMERE HATS,**  
**FINE SOFT FELT HATS,**  
**FOR THE SPRING TRADE AT**  
**S. C. BULL'S.**  
**FOR THE LATEST STYLES**  
**HATS AND CAPS,**  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
And all the new publications,  
**LAW & SCHOOL BOOKS,**  
**STATIONERY, &c., &c.,**  
GO TO  
**KEENON & GIBBONS,'**  
Next to Conery's "Big Eagle," Main St.  
[Mar 21 wdt-wtf]

**F. G. REUTTER,**  
**Tailor and Renovator.**  
West side St. Clair Street,  
FRANKFORD, KY.  
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of  
Frankfort and vicinity, that he is now pre-  
pared to do all work in the Tailoring and Renova-  
ting line entrusted to him with neatness and dispatch.  
All I ask is a fair trial and a share of public patronage.  
[Change of view.]  
[Jan 5 wdt-wtf]

**Hardee's Tactics!**  
CONTAINING  
**MANUAL OF KENTUCKY STATE GUARD**  
PRICE.....\$2 00.  
WILL BE MAILED FOR \$2 25.  
**S. C. BULL, - - - Bookseller.**  
[May 30 wdt-wtf]

**GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY,**  
FRANKFORD, KY.  
MRS. MARY TRAYNE RUNYAN, Principal.  
THE Twenty-Fifth Session of this School will  
commence on Monday, the 21st of January, 1861.  
Expenses per Session.  
Board, including fuel and lights.....\$50 00  
Tuition in primary class.....15 00  
Tuition in middle and senior classes.....20 00  
French, Latin, Drawing, and Painting in  
water colors, each.....10 00  
Oriental, Grecian, and Antique Painting,  
each.....5 00  
Music on Piano.....5 00  
Use of instrument for practice.....5 00  
Washing, Darning, and Sewing.....5 00  
Stationery.....25  
Instructions in Plain and Ornamental Needlework  
without charge. No deduction for voluntary ab-  
sence.  
For further information address the Principal.  
[Jan 21 wdt-wtf]

**POWELL'S**  
**RESTAURANT.**  
**OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!!**  
I AM in daily receipt of Fresh Baltimore Oysters  
which I will sell by the can or half can, served to  
be town or country.  
Oysters and other delicacies of the season carried  
up at any hour of the day or night, at my Saloons.  
My bar has always been, and always will be, sup-  
plied with the best Wines, Liquors, and Segars to  
be found anywhere.  
[Sep 1 wdt-wtf] H. K. POWELL.

**HARDIN'S**  
**GALLERY OF ART.**  
Corner St. Clair and Main Streets,  
FRANKFORD, KY.  
HAVING opened a gallery, the undersigned re-  
spectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort and  
vicinity, that he is prepared to take pictures in the  
best style. Having a superior Camera, he thinks he  
can please those who may favor him with their pa-  
tronage.  
Ambrotypes, Melanotypes, Photo-  
graphs, &c., of sizes and in cases to suit the  
tastes of all, taken in the highest style of the art,  
and on moderate terms.  
He invites those who wish to get their like-  
nesses taken, to call upon him at any time of his  
hours. Satisfaction will be given or no charge made.  
[Apr 1 wdt-wtf] W. H. HARTDY.

## It Cures Diphtheria, and is Everybody's Friend.

**PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.**  
THE GREAT  
**FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE.**  
WE ask attention of the trade and the pub-  
lic to this long and unrivaled  
**FAMILY MEDICINE.**  
For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Weak Stomach,  
and General Debility, Indigestion, Cramp, and  
Pain in Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Colic, Diar-  
rhea, Cholera, &c., &c.  
**Sore Throat and Diphtheria.**  
Is soon relieved by Gargling the Throat with mix-  
ture of Pain Killer and water.  
**And for Fever and Ague.**  
There is nothing better. It has been favorably  
known for more than twenty years to be the  
ONLY SURE SPECIFIC.  
For the many diseases incident to the human fam-  
ily.  
**Internally and Externally**  
It works equally sure.  
What stronger proof of these facts can be pro-  
duced than the following letter received unaltered  
from Rev. A. W. Curtis:  
ROMEO, MACOMBE CO., Mich., July, 1860.  
Messrs. J. N. HARRIS & Co.:  
Gentlemen—The medicine I have in Perry Davis'  
Pain Killer, as a remedy for Colds, Coughs, Burns,  
Sprains, and Rheumatism, for the cure of which  
have successfully used it, induces me to cheerfully  
recommend it to your other L.A.S. & Co. N.Y.  
A few months ago I had recourse to it to destroy  
a felon; although I had never heard of its being  
used for that purpose, but having suffered intensely  
from a former one, and having no other remedy at  
hand, I applied the Pain Killer freely for about five-  
teen minutes at evening, and the next morning, I ap-  
plied very briefly the next morning, which entirely  
destroyed the felon, and increased my confidence in  
the utility of the remedy.  
Yours truly,  
A. W. CURTIS,  
Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

**THE PAIN KILLER**  
Has been tested in almost every climate, and by  
almost every nation known to America. It is the  
almost constant companion and inestimable friend  
of the missionary and the traveler, on sea and land,  
and no one should travel without it. L.A.S. & Co. N.Y.  
WITHOUT IT.  
Be sure you call for and get the genuine Pain Kill-  
er, as many worthless imitations are attempted to be  
sold on the great reputation of this valuable medi-  
cine.  
If directed to accompany each bottle.  
Sold by Dealers every where.  
Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle.  
L.A.S. & Co.,  
Proprietors for the Western and Southern States,  
Cincinnati, O.  
Sold Wholesale and Retail by  
J. M. Mills, Frankfort; Norton & Sharpe, Lexing-  
ton; Frank Fitch, Lexington; D. T. & L. B. Morton,  
Lexington; D. B. Miller, Covington; Senton & Brod-  
erick, Mayville; Edward Wilder, Louisville; and all  
Louisville Druggists. [Mar 7 wdt-wtf]

**The Afflicted's Friend. Don't Delay to**  
**PURIFY THE BLOOD.**  
**DR. WEAVER'S**  
**CANKER & SALT RHEUM SYRUP.**  
FOR THE CURE OF  
Canker, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofulous Diseases,  
Cutaneous Eruptions, Sore Eyes, and every  
kind of Diseases arising from an im-  
pure state of the  
Blood.  
The most effective Blood Purifier of the  
NINETEENTH CENTURY.  
[T is the prescription of an Eminent Physician,  
and all who are afflicted with any of the above  
named diseases, should use it without delay. It will  
drive the disease from the system, and when once  
out on the skin, a few applications of  
**DR. WEAVER'S**  
**Cerate, or Ointment,**  
and you have a permanent cure.  
The Cerate has proved itself to be the best  
ointment ever invented, and where once used, it  
has never been known to fail in curing a variety  
of Old Sores, Tetters and Ringworms, Scald Head,  
Chilblains and Frost Bites, Barber's Itch, Chapped  
or Cracked Lips, or Lips, Blotches or Pimples on  
face, and for  
**Sore Nipples and Sore Eyes,**  
the Cerate is the only thing required to cure  
them. It is the house-keeper's friend.  
Price of Syrup \$1. Each bottle 25 cents per bottle.  
Directions accompany each bottle.  
Sold by most Medicine Dealers.  
J. N. HARRIS & Co., Proprietors for the Western  
and Southern States, Cincinnati, O.  
To whom all orders for the above Medicines may be  
addressed.  
Sold Wholesale and Retail by  
J. M. Mills, Frankfort; Norton & Sharpe, Lexing-  
ton; Frank Fitch, Lexington; D. T. & L. B. Morton,  
Lexington; D. B. Miller, Covington; Senton & Brod-  
erick, Mayville; Edward Wilder, Louisville; and all  
Louisville Druggists. [Mar 7 wdt-wtf]

**Good for the Stomach, Pleasing to the**  
**Taste, is**  
**DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S**  
**SHERRY WINE BITTERS.**  
THE CELEBRATED NEW ENGLAND REMEDY  
FOR  
**HABITUAL CONSTIPATION,**  
Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility,  
and all Diseases arising from a Dis-  
ordered Stomach, Liver, or  
Bowels.  
THEY are used and recommended by leading Phy-  
sicians of the country, and all who try them pro-  
nounce them invaluable.  
Dr. JAMES L. LEEPER, writes from Navarre,  
Stark Co., Ohio, "The Bitters are highly praised by  
those suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver  
complaint."  
Dr. W. M. KERR, of Keokuk, Ind., writes as  
that they are the most valuable medicine offered.  
He has recommended them with great success, and  
with their made several cases of palpitation of the  
heart and general debility.  
THOMAS STANTON, Esq., Mountville, Henry,  
Ind., writes in a long letter, under date of May 4,  
1860. He was much reduced, having been afflicted  
for three years with great nervous debility, palpi-  
tation of the heart, and the most severe and prostrating  
character, "after using a few bottles I was com-  
pletely restored, and am now in robust health."  
[Rev. G. W. HUNT says he was afflicted with  
rheumatism for twenty years, in all its various forms  
and at the date of his letter he had been two years  
well. The Bitters cured the cure, when several  
physicians attending him could do him no good. He  
says, "for rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint,  
kidney affection, or dropsy, it is a specific certain  
remedy."  
J. W. HUNT writes from Delphos, Allen Co., Ohio  
(a section where Fever and Ague prevails) that  
he most cheerfully recommends them of needed  
merit in all cases of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, and  
General Debility.  
Dr. R. G. ALLIERS, M. D., writes from Van  
Wert, Ohio, "I most respectfully recommend the  
Sherry Wine Bitters to the notice of Dyspeptic per-  
sons, and to all who are afflicted with the above  
diseases. They are highly recommended by me."  
Such News we are receiving daily.  
Full Directions accompany each bottle.  
They are sold by Medicine Dealers generally.  
Price 15 cts. per bottle.  
J. N. HARRIS & CO.,  
Cincinnati, O.  
Proprietors for the Southern and Western States,  
to whom all orders  
For sale by  
J. M. Mills, Frankfort, Ky.; Norton & Sharpe, Lex-  
ington; Frank Fitch, Lexington; D. T. & L. B. Morton,  
Lexington; D. B. Miller, Covington; Senton & Brod-  
erick, Mayville; Edward Wilder, Louisville, and by all  
Louisville Druggists. [Mar 7 wdt-wtf]

**ICE! ICE!!**  
All citizens of Frankfort  
wishing to secure a supply  
of the clear ice for the season,  
are requested to call at the  
Contraband of Gray & Todd, where they can be  
supplied with tickets. I will commence delivering  
my ice on Monday, the 6th, and will be kept up  
through the season. My terms are cash—and will not be  
departed from.  
Families wishing ice at any time in the day, can be  
supplied from my residence.  
[May 2 wdt-wtf] FAN, GOINS.  
[C. Commenced 26th cent.]



POPULATION OF KENTUCKY.—From the official report to the Legislature, we learn that the population of Kentucky, as taken in 1860, is as follows: Whites, 920,077, free colored, 10,146; slaves, 225,490—total 1,155,713. Number of voters in 1860, 188,462 in 1861, 192,656.

Under the recent act of the Legislature, says the Louisville Journal, providing that the property of rebels who may have remained in the so-called Southern Confederacy for thirty days shall be subject to attachment, attachments were filed in the Chancery Court in this city on Saturday, against the property of Gen. S. B. Buckner, for \$64,901, against Col. Wm. Preston for about \$40,000, against the property of Ed. Crutcheff to the amount of \$20,000, and against various other persons in smaller amounts.

The Legislature, at its late session, passed a game law. It forbids the killing of game between the first of May and the first of September. Under the act it is an offense to kill any kind of birds smaller than quails at any season of the year.

The Supreme Court has decided that there is no authority in courts to discharge, on habeas corpus, minors over eighteen and under twenty-one, who have enlisted in the army without the consent or authority of their parents; and that without the consent of parents or guardians, minors under eighteen cannot be held.

The Spanish squadron took possession of San Juan d'Ulloa on the 16th of December. Ven Cruz was vacated by the Mexican troops next day. They retired without firing a gun. Havana letters say that Santa Anna and Miramón are both to go to Mexico. Gen. Prieto was at Havana and was about to leave for Mexico with reinforcements.

Advice to Prepare for a War with England. The New York Evening Post is one of the ablest and most reliable Republican papers in the country, and enjoys in an eminent degree the confidence of the Administration. This fact gives emphasis to the warning to prepare for a European invasion, which we find at the head of its editorial columns on the 26th inst. It says:

"WORK FOR DEFENSE."  
"Whatever may be the result of the negotiations in regard to Mason and Sillid, it is certain that we must prepare our coats to resist a European invasion. It may not come immediately; but every month, while the war in the South lasts, will produce occasions of quarrel, which such nations as Great Britain grow daily more ready to make use of to force upon us another enemy. No protestations of good will on our part avail to put this off. We need immediately a large fleet of light-draught fast gunboats, a full supply of the best rifled cannon, a large number of the heaviest sea-going guns (Rodman's fifteen-inch gun,) and a few large iron clad floating batteries, to assist in harbor defense. We should have not less than three hundred such vessels as the Pembina, Unadilla, and others recently constructed, on the stocks at this moment; and so surely will we need them that shipbuilders who have the means and facilities, will do a service to the country and make sure of a profit to themselves, if, pending the session of Congress in the matter, they will go on to build vessels of the proper kind as a private venture."

The intelligent thinkers of the country have long entertained the above views.  
A SCARCITY OF SALTPETER.—At London it was stated that within a few days the whole of the stock of saltpetre in market, about three thousand tons, had been purchased by the Government of the United States, on terms which had raised the price from 37 shillings to 43 shillings per hundred weight. It was predicted that the British government will summarily prohibit the clearance of this contraband of war. If the British government cut us off from saltpetre, powder will rise to a very high figure, for, except incomparatively small quantities and at high prices, saltpetre cannot be obtained outside of British India.

ONE OF CROMWELL'S DESCENDANTS LATELY DEAD.—The Rev. Robert Johnson, who died recently in New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., was a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell, by Bridget, his eldest daughter, who was first the wife of General Fleetwood, and afterward of General Ireton. He was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of Ohio in 1803, spent a year as a missionary in Ohio and Kentucky, and was successively pastor of the churches of Scrubgrass and Bear Creek, Meadville, Sugar Creek, and Conneaut Lake, Rehoboth and Round Hill, and Bethel, in Indiana county, and took an active part in all the educational, temperance, and religious movements of the last fifty years.

The Auditor of Massachusetts has presented a bill of \$3,200,000 for expenses in sending troops forward.

The following explanation is given by an old hunter, why the left barrel of a gun bursts so much more frequently than the right, will be of much use to the hunters around here. The secret is as follows:

The sportsman in going out, loads both barrels, and, on seeing a bird flies naturally the right one; he re-loads that barrel, and when he again sees a bird or hare he fires it again; and so perhaps twenty times in succession. But each firing gives a shock to the charge in the left hand barrel, and at last the succession of shocks separates the wadding from the powder and shot; the consequence is that a vacuum ensues between them, and when the second barrel is fired it frequently bursts. To prevent this danger, the recommendation is made that whenever the right hand barrel is loaded, the charge in the left hand barrel should also be rammed down.

A Dutchman being called upon for a toast, said: "Here is to heroes of what it, pled and died at battle of Bull Run—of which I am one."

The Intrigues in the British Cabinet.—Palmerston wants War.—He is held back by his colleagues.

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune, of the date of the 7th of December, says:

Of one thing you may be sure, Palmerston wants a legal pretext for a war with the United States, but it costs in the Cabinet council with a most determined opposition on the part of Messrs. Gladstone and Milner Gibson, and, to a less degree, of Sir Cornwall Lewis. "The noble Viscount" is backed by Russell, an abject tool in his hands, and the whole Whig Coterie. If the Washington Cabinet should furnish the desired pretext, the present Cabinet will be sprung to be supplanted by a Tory Administration. The preliminary steps for such a change of scenery have been already settled between Palmerston and Disraeli. Hence the furious war cry of the Morning Herald and the Standard, those hungry wolves howling at the prospect of the long missed crumbs from the public dinner.

Palmerston's designs may be shown up by calling into memory a few facts. It was he who insisted upon the proclamation, acknowledging the secessionists as belligerents, on the morning of the 14th of May, after he had been informed by telegraph from Liverpool that Mr. Adams would arrive at London on the night of the 13th May. He, after a severe struggle with his colleagues, dispatched three thousand men to Canada, an army ridiculous, if intended to cover a frontier of 1,500 miles, but a clever sleight-of-hand if the rebellion was to be cheered and the Union to be irritated. He, many weeks ago, urged Bonaparte to propose a joint armed intervention "in the intermediate struggle," supported that proposal in the Cabinet Council, and failed in carrying it by the resistance of his colleagues. He and Bonaparte then resorted to the Mexican intervention as a *pis aller*. That operation served two purposes, by provoking just resentment on the part of the Americans, and by simultaneously furnishing a pretext for the dispatch of a squadron, ready, as the Morning Post has it, "to perform whatever duty the hostile conduct of the government of Washington may require us to perform in the waters of the Northern Atlantic."

At the time when that expedition was started, the Morning Post, together with the Times and the smaller fry of Palmerston's press slaves, said that it was a very fine thing, and a philanthropic thing into the bargain, because it would expose the slaveholding confederation to two fires—the anti-slavery North and the anti-slavery force of England and France. And what says the very same Morning Post, this curious compound of Jenkins and Rhodomonte, of plush and wash, in its to-day's issue, on occasion of Jefferson Davis' address? Hearken to the Palmerston oracle:

"We must look to this intervention as one that may be inoperative during a considerable period of time; and while the Northern government is too distant to admit of its attitude entering materially into this question, the Southern Confederation, on the other hand, stretched for a great distance along the frontier of Mexico, so as to render its friendly disposition to the authors of the insurrection of no slight consequence."

"The Northern government has invariably rallied at our neutrality, but the Southern, with statesmanship and moderation, has recognized in it all that we could do for either party; and whether with a view to our transactions with Mexico, or to our relations with the Cabinet at Washington, the friendly forbearance of the Southern Confederacy is an important point in our favor."

I may remark that the Nord, of December 3d—an Russian paper, and consequently a paper initiated into Palmerston's designs—insinuates that the Mexican expedition was from the first set on foot, not for its ostensible purpose, but for a war against the United States.  
[From the Louisville Democrat.]  
PROCLAMATION.  
BROADE HEADQUARTERS,  
Beech Grove, Ky., Dec. 16, 1861.  
To the People of Southeastern Kentucky:  
The Brigade I have the honor to command, is here for no purpose of war upon Kentuckians, but to repel those Northern hordes who, with arms in their hands, are attempting the subjugation of a sister Southern State. They have closed our rivers, embargoed our railroads, cut off our natural and proper markets, left your stock and produce on hands almost valueless, and thereby almost destroyed the value of your lands and labor. We have come to you to restore your rivers, to restore the ancient markets for your produce, and thereby to return to you the accustomed value of your lands and labor. They have represented us as murderers and outlaws. We have come to you to convince you that we truly respect the laws, revere justice, and mean to give security to your personal and property rights. They have forced many of you to take up arms against us. We come to take you by the hand, as heretofore, as friends and brothers. Their Government has laid heavy taxes upon you to carry on this unnatural war—an object of which is openly avowed to be to set at liberty your slaves, and the ensuing steps in which will be to put arms in the hands and give them political and social equality with yourselves. We have seen these things in the beginning, and are offering our hearts' blood to avert those dreadful evils which we saw the abolition leaders had deliberately planned for the South. "All men must have the ballot or none—all men must have the ballot or none," said Mr. Seward, the present Federal Secretary of State. How long will Kentuckians close their eyes to the contemplated ruin of their present structure of government? How long will they consent to also their arms against brother Kentuckians struggling for these rights and that independence common to us all, and which was guaranteed to all by the Constitution of 1787? For many long years we remonstrated against the encroachments against those rights, and the insecurity to that property thus guaranteed, which these Northern hordes so remorselessly inflicted upon us. They became deaf to our remonstrances, because they believed that the power, and, in every case, the will to "whip us in." We have been disappointed them. We have broken their columns in almost every conflict. We have acquired a prestige of success which his stricken terror into the Northern heart. Their "grand armies" have been held in check by comparatively few, but stern-hearted men; and now they would invoke Kentucky valor to aid them in bending down the true sons of the South who have stood the ground in bringing common ruin upon Kentucky and her kindred people.

Will you play this unnatural part, Kentuckians? Heaven forbid! The memories of the past forbid! The honor of your wives and daughters, your past renown, and the fair name of your posterity, forbid that you should strike for Lincoln and the abolition of slavery, against those struggling for the rights and independence of your kindred race. Strike for your independence and the preservation of your property, and these Northern invaders of your soil will soon be driven across the Ohio.  
F. K. ZOLLINGER,  
Brigadier-General.

DARING ROBBERY.—Mr. Wm. J. Gray, a well-known citizen of the upper portion of the city, was assaulted near his residence on the night of the 1st instant and robbed of his pocket book, containing money and notes to the value of eight hundred and seventy dollars. It is thought the outrage and robbery were committed by robbers—*See Jour.*

The Mr. Hemphill who was brought to this city and placed in prison on Tuesday for a political offense, was Mr. Lewis Hemphill, of Jessamine county—*See Jour.*

## Government Finances.

The New York banks have resolved not to take the next \$50,000,000 installment of the Government loan, of which they had the option until January 1st. Mr. Chase has money enough to last until the 1st of February. In the meantime some new scheme will have to be adopted. The New York World proposes the following plan:

Congress must tax, before another fortnight, enough to produce at least \$200,000,000 per annum, say as follows:

One per cent. tax on the eleven thousand millions of real and personal property owned in Mr. Chase's report	\$110,000,000
Six per cent. on domestic manufactures estimated at a thousand millions per annum	60,000,000
Customs receipts, and sales, etc.	30,000,000
Total	\$200,000,000

And authorize the issue of \$500,000,000 in treasury 3.55 per cent. notes, convertible, at the option of the holder, into treasury 7.30 notes or six per cent. bonds; issue these of the same appearance and denominations as the present notes, and pay them to all contractors and troops after passage of the bill. Let them be received for all public dues at par, without the interest.

These 3.55 treasury notes are the English exchequer bill system in principle, and do not attempt to create money or capital like demand notes, but simply furnish employment for those already in existence. As collateral security to any note they would command discounts from every bank in the country. The urgent need for immediate legislation to provide money at once renders these suggestions more practicable than noted schemes of doubtful constitutionality for banks and demand notes legally made money.

## Suspension of the New York Banks.

(From the Tribune of Monday.)

For the second time in but little over four years the banks of New York have suspended specie payments, and it is a curious coincidence that now, as in the other case, they solemnly resolved a week or two before that they would not suspend. On the 17th of October, 1857, our banks suspended and resumed in November following. On that occasion the banks were driven to that course by a popular run for deposits, causing intense excitement in Wall street, and after the specie reserve had run down to \$5,800,000. In the present case the banks close their doors with full vaults, over \$22,000,000 in gold, and after a drain, which though steadily continued an exhaustive, has been unaccompanied by any popular excitement, and has come mostly from the large dealers with the banks and country correspondents. Boston and the West have drawn balances in gold very largely in the last two weeks, while the Government has taken in addition some six millions per week. It has been for many days apparent to any one watching the course of the specie reserve that the question of suspension was only one of this week or next. The payments into the Sub-Treasury on the calls of Mr. Cisco, instead of returning to the bank vaults in three or four days, were not made until two weeks later, with still other amounts in addition. The loss of gold by the banks in two weeks has reached about \$16,000,000, which has gone to the interior, to Boston, and into private pockets. The combined decrease in two weeks of the banks and Sub-Treasury, it will be seen, is very large:

	Sub-Treasury.	Banks.
December 14.....	\$7,750,000	\$38,500,000
December 22.....	4,500,000	22,000,000
Loss.....	\$3,250,000	\$16,500,000
Aggregate loss.....		\$19,750,000

Of this less than a million has gone abroad, consequently the country is as strong in specie now as then, but our city banks have been seriously weakened. In this state of affairs it became a question of policy for the banks to decide whether to go on and pay out their coin to the last dollar, or to shut their doors at once. We are confident that more than one-half the representatives of the banks at the meeting last week which adopted the resolution of non-suspension, went to that meeting prepared to vote for suspension. They were then overruled by the representations of the managers of two or three prominent institutions, but the case was different to-day, when called together at the Merchants' Exchange Bank to consider their condition and to act. After a long and rather stormy session of some seven hours, it was voted with some dissenting voices, not to open their vaults on Monday morning. One or two banks—the City and Chemical—perhaps may go on paying for some time, although the latter bank, it is understood, has lost \$1,000,000 within the week. An attempt was made to postpone action until the banks of Philadelphia and Boston could act in concert, and many resolutions of adjournment were offered, but all were voted down under the fixed determination of the majority to settle the question at once. The run for specie on Monday, under this new disturbance of the question, would have, no doubt, been severe, and postponement would not be listened to. The meeting also voted not to take the third \$50,000,000 of Treasury notes, for which there is no option until January 1. On motion, it was also resolved that in order that the semi-annual interest on the public debt due January 1, should be promptly met, the banks would respond to one more call on the stock loan of \$8,500,000 in gold, under the express condition that the money so received should be devoted only to the payment of the interest on the Federal debt. An attempt was made to include the draft in favor of the State of New York for \$1,200,000, the proceeds of which were to be disbursed for the extinction of a portion of the debt of the State, but this motion failed. No other business of importance was transacted. Messrs. Gallatin and Runnet were added to the Treasury Note Committee, and Mr. Taylor resigned. All but seven of the banks were represented at the meeting.

[From the Louisville Democrat.]  
CAMP CALVERT, NEAR LONDON, KY.,  
December 30, 1861.

EDS. DEMOCRAT—Gentlemen: We have just received information from Cumberland Gap to the effect that Colonel Rains has been reinforced with three thousand rebels. The rebel cavalry to the number of 41 were yesterday at Flat Lick, about twenty-five miles this side of the Gap. They came down on a thiefing and foraging expedition. We also have news here to-day that the rebels are to be reinforced at the Gap by General Floyd, with a force of nine thousand men. These reports need confirmation, but they are likely true.

We are certainly in an exposed position. I will develop no facts that might be of advantage to the rebels, but the Government is certainly aware of our condition. If she intends to do anything on this important line, I think it high time she was doing something. Is Col. Garrard's regiment to be always exposed as it has been since it was sent to Wild Cat? It is certainly discouraging, not only to the regiment, but to the loyal citizens of this end of the State and East Tennessee.

The health of our regiment is only tolerably good. We have lost by the way about five hundred and fifty out of a full regiment. Let us have a good force and move on to East Tennessee, to the relief of the down-trodden and oppressed Unionists of that section. More anon. "N."

The Mr. Hemphill who was brought to this city and placed in prison on Tuesday for a political offense, was Mr. Lewis Hemphill, of Jessamine county—*See Jour.*

From the Green River Army.—The Very Latest Intelligence.  
[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]  
LOUISVILLE, Jan. 2, P. M.

The rumors about the movements of the army at Green River are innumerable, sensational, and ridiculous. Let me correct the errors and state the facts, briefly:

Gen. Buell has not crossed Green River with an army of 10,000 men. In fact he hasn't crossed Green River with any perceptible advance, whether of 50,000 or of 60 men. Gen. Buckner has not advanced from Bowling-Green with his whole force, and he is not now engaging our forces at Munfordville, with a view of destroying the railroad bridge. In fact a reconnaissance of eight miles across the river the other day didn't show any traces of Buckner. General Buell is not in hourly expectation of a battle at "Green River," or if he is he was taking the "expectation" very coolly last night, cozily established in his room at the hotel, wrapped in his dressing gown and smoking his cigar, as if his day's work were done, and there was nothing in the world to disturb him, till he should repair to his headquarters to-morrow.

And, finally, our troops at Green River, regular and volunteer, are not "marching forward toward Bowling-Green to meet the enemy," or, if they are, they are in the somewhat awkward predicament of not knowing the fact themselves.

Seriously, there are but two ways in which a fight on the Nashville line can become possible. We must move up and attack the enemy, or the enemy must move down and attack us.

As to the advance, I will simply say that I have ample reasons for stating that it is an absolute certainty that no general advance or aggressive movement, on our part toward Bowling-Green, is intended for at least two weeks to come.

## NEW YORK, Jan. 2.

We learn from the Havana Daily that the Governor of Vera Cruz was willing to evacuate the city, but demanded and received a respite of 24 hours. Gen. Garretia, on landing, issued a proclamation to the troops and another to the people, the latter to the effect that the troops had come thither only to demand satisfaction for the failure of treaties and violence committed against their compatriots and to obtain a guarantee against similar outrages. The great satisfaction of the army after fulfilling its mission from the Government, would be to return to its own country with the certainty of having merited the affections of the Mexicans.

Nearly 100 rifled cannon of the latest pattern were found at San Juan.

## PROVIDENCE, Jan. 2.

The British steam gunboat Rinaldo left here at five o'clock, P. M., yesterday, with Mason and Sillid and their secretaries on board. The wind blew a hurricane all night.

## SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 2.

Stormy weather has interrupted telegraph communication with the States and over the Sierra Nevada, since the 24th ult. Floods were renewed to a great extent throughout the valley portions of the State. Sacramento and stockton were again partially overflowed, without much additional damage. Business with the interior is suspended. More property has been destroyed by these freshets than by all the freshets heretofore since the country has been settled by Americans. Weather pleasant to-day.

Judge Hager yesterday issued an injunction restraining the sale of Broderick's estate until the question of the forgery of Broderick's will be investigated.

## WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

Steamer Stepping Stone came up from the Florida last night. The steamer on her reconnoitering trip up Ocean bay lately, scattered the rebels with three well directed shots from her 24 pounder rifled gun, the shells bursting right in the midst of the rebel soldiers; but on her return she was followed by rifelemen, who, concealed behind trees, fired several bullets through her sides. One of the shells passed through the Captain's berth. The new rebel battery is on Possum Nose, this side of Hook Pit Point, and is therefore the nearest battery to the city. At least one heavy rifled gun is planted there, as shells have been fired into the mouth of Mattawanman creek.

Gen. Benham has been released from arrest, and is ordered to report himself for duty at once. The Court of Inquiry ignored the charges against him as soon as they were received. Col. Wilson's regiment of Mechanic Fusiliers has been ordered to report to Gen. Lane at Fort Leavenworth. The line officers will be selected from the State from which each company hails.

## Another Tragedy at Franklin, Kentucky.

The following statement is but the sequel to a terrible tragedy which was enacted at the same locality a few weeks ago. About a month since the community were informed that the rebel Gen. Buckner had sent a squad of soldiers to Franklin, Kentucky, to arrest one A. E. White and his band of marauders, who after killing Davis Whiteside, an old and respectable citizen of Simpson county, had taken refuge in and barricaded George Bell's house. The soldiers, attended by the Marshall, attempted to arrest them; but White and his party made fight, killing Richard Lee, a soldier from Louisville, and wounding another named William Keller, from Harrodsburg, Kentucky. The soldiers then charged upon the building, killing old man Bell and burning the building. White and the remainder of his party escaped, and were at large until last Saturday evening, when he returned to Franklin and fortified himself in the Railroad Hotel, near the depot, where he remained until Wednesday morning, at which time he sent one Solter Hoy out on the street with a loaded rifle slung over his shoulder. He had been a short time when he fired twice at Sam'l Bullen, Bullen returning both fires. The citizens then seized their arms, and, surrounding the house, demanded that White should give up his arms and go to jail, to which proposition White agreed, provided the citizens would first lay down their arms, which they did. On the way to jail, however, White made three attempts to wrench a gun from the guards with which to shoot the younger Whitesides, who had given up his arms. The same night about thirty persons, supposed to be soldiers and friends of Richard Lee, went to the jail, and demanding the keys, went into the jail and shot White two or three times fatally. They then turned John Roland, a soldier from Hinton's regiment, out of jail. Roland, it will be remembered, had been incarcerated for killing Davis Whitesides. None of the party were known to the jailer or his family.

## Loti, Jour.

## Treatment of Croup.

Croup is an inflammation of the inner surface of the windpipe. Induration implies heat; and that heat must be subdued or the patient will inevitably die. If prompt efforts are made to cool the parts in case of an attack of croup, relief will be as prompt as it is surprising and delightful. All know that cold water applied to a hot skin cools it, but all do not as well know and understand, that heat applied to an inflamed skin will as certainly cool it off. Hence the application of cold water with linen cloths, or of almost boiling water with woolen flannel, are very efficient in the cure of croup. Take two or three pieces of woolen flannel of two folds, large enough to cover the whole throat and upper part of the chest; put these in a pan of water as hot as the hand can bear, and keep it thus hot by adding water from a boil-

ing tea-kettle at hand; let two of the flannels be in the hot water all the time, and one on the throat all the time, with a dry flannel covering the wet one, so as to keep the steam in to some extent; the flannels should not be so wet, when put on, as to dribble the water, for it is important to keep the clothing as dry as possible, and the body and feet of the child comfortable and warm. As soon as one flannel gets a little cool, put on another hot one, with a little interval of exposure as possible, and keep up this process until the doctor comes, or until the phlegm is loose, the child easier, and begins to fall asleep; then gently wrap a dry flannel over the wet one which is on, and the child is saved. When it wakes up, both flannels will be dry.

Halt's Journal of Health.

## Daily Review of the Market.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 2, 1862.

It has been stated that the Northern Bank of Kentucky had suspended specie payments. It appears, however, that the announcement was not altogether warranted. Persons who are well informed on the subject inform us that, in the midst of the uncertainty which followed the announcement of the suspension of the Eastern banks on Monday, the officers of the Northern bank at Lexington withheld payment but a few hours, but it was ordered at a meeting of the directors on Tuesday morning that the bank should not suspend. There is a branch of the Northern Bank at Glasgow and another at Barboville, and they being situated in rebel territory, are in a state of suspension so far as loyal citizens of the State are concerned. The rates for gold are various, some of the bankers holding it at 37 cent. premium, others at 5, and others again refusing to sell at any rate. There is a continued good demand for Eastern exchange, which remains firm at 1-9 3/4 cent. premium, the buying rate being at par.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The demand for flour is confined to the supply for consumers, with light sales at \$4 1/2. Wheat is steady—sales of 600 bushels at 75¢ 85¢. Sales 1,500 bushels corn at 25¢ 27¢, without sacks.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Steady. Sales of 500 lb butter at 15¢.

HAY.—Firm. Sales of 300 tons prime timothy at \$12 1/2 to 13 50 from the landing.

GROCERIES.—Firm, with an upward tendency. Sales 6 bushels sugar at 10¢, and 55 bushels yellow at 10¢ 11¢, and 10 bushels crushed and powdered at 12¢. Molasses held at 46¢ 47¢. Sales of 18 bags coffee at 21¢ 22¢. Sales 6 bushels soda at 6¢.

PROVISIONS.—Very dull, with a sale of 30 bushels mess pork at \$9 1/2 bbl. There was nothing done in hogs.

BEANS.—Sales of 60 bushels white at \$1 50¢ 1 65.

SHEETING.—A sale of 5 bales Great Western at 18¢.

RETTING.—Better demand, with sales of 500 bales at \$1 1/2 1 10.

CANDLES.—Sales at light weight, at 13¢, in lots, and full weight 14¢.

WHISKY.—Sales of raw at 14¢.

Tobacco.—Sales 27 hds.—1 at \$1 25, 1 at \$5 95, 6 at \$6 65, 5 at \$7 70, 3 at \$8 15, 4 at \$8 00, 80 at \$10 75, 1 at 11 and 1 at \$12 25.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

## SHAWL FOUND.

A gentleman left a shawl on the Louisville and Lexington passenger train, going East, the evening of the 28th. The owner, calling at this office, and paying for this advertisement, can get the shawl.

## A. CONERY.

SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)

Has just received a new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS

AND

JEWELRY.

Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.

114 1/2 W. W. C.

EDGAR KEENON, J. L. GIBBONS.

## AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

STRAW GOODS,

CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

KEENON & GIBBONS,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

febs wdt-wly MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

## GILLISPIE &amp; HEFFNER.

Merchant Tailors,

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.,

HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.

Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and OUR TERMS AS LIBERAL. We are ready to do the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, our door above the Farmers' Bank.

ian23 tf

## THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir James Clarke's

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

## TO MARRIED LADIES.

It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, from slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully perused and read.



# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 30.]  
Mason and Slidell Given up.

According to the telegraphic abstract of the correspondence between the British Government and ours, which has resulted in the agreement to permit the rebel Commissioners the British demand was made on the ground that the Trent was on a lawful and innocent voyage, and that as the ship of a neutral power she had a right to carry these rebel Commissioners, and therefore that their seizure was a violation of international law. This report we may reasonably presume to have been revised by the agent of the State Department, and to contain the true ground of the British demand.

The Secretary of State concedes and sustains the British right to demand the prisoners on the ground that their seizure was an inadvertent and unwarranted violation of "an old, honored and cherished American cause," and of "principles that constituted a large portion of the distinctive policy by which the United States have developed the resources of a continent, and have become a considerable national power, and won the respect and confidence of many nations;" and he insists that taken these persons to refuse to give up the rebels, "would disavow its most cherished principles, and release and reverse its essential policy."

The Secretary of State says the country cannot afford this sacrifice; and inasmuch as he shows that an old, honored, and cherished American cause, our most cherished principles, and the distinctive policy which has developed a continent and won a great and precious people are all on the side of the British demand, the argument with Lord Lyons becomes easy, and this nation seems to have a vastly greater interest than England in the demand, for it cannot be supposed to affect the prosperity or ultimate destiny of the British nation materially. Under the treatment of this question by our able Secretary of State, the British demand really seems to confer a favor, and we have reason to be thankful that England has demanded, and taken these persons to her hands, as it removes us from a dilemma which was sacrificing our most cherished American principle and the policy to which we owe our remarkable growth and prosperity.

By the remark of the National Intelligencer, contained in the telegraphic report, it appears that the British demand was somewhat peremptory, but in the light in which the case is presented by Mr. Seward, we have no reason to be offended at this, but rather gratified, for the demand is in support of our most cherished principle, and of the distinctive American policy to which we owe our greatness, therefore the more peremptory the demand of England, the higher she exalts our principle, and the more she sustains the cause of our national greatness. The peremptoriness of the demand sustains the American principle in the same way, and even more than Mr. Seward's argument in favor of it. Thus the great intellect of the Secretary of State discovers a blessing where the people apprehended an affliction, and reveals a smiling face behind the most frowning cloud. The principle which is established by this delivery, is established by the terms of the demand. No supererogatory considerations on our side in favor of the demand would change or add to its terms, nor affect the precedent. We infer by the telegraphic report of the demand, that it is made either on the principle that ships of a neutral power are exempt from search and seizure by belligerent powers, or that neutral ships have the right to carry the ambassadors of belligerents, exempt from search or seizure. The first would be an extension of the American principle on the right of search, as we never claimed to be exempt from search for articles contraband of war. But our interest has usually been in favor of the utmost extension of neutral rights, and if we are glad to give up the rebels to prevent a breach of principle, we ought to be still happier if their delivery extends it. The second—the right of a neutral ship to carry ambassadors of hostile powers—we have never set up; but this is also an extension of neutral rights and of our cherished principle, it is additional cause for gratification.

Yet, Mr. Seward says, "if the safety of this Union required the detention of the prisoners, it would be done," thus showing that the safety of the Union is paramount to the principle which has given it power and respectability, and showing also to the satisfaction of the world that the British demand had no influence upon us in deciding this question. But, the Secretary of State magnanimously says, "the effectual check, and warning proportions of the existing insurrection, as well as the comparative unimportance of the captured persons themselves, when dispassionately weighed, happily forbid me from resorting to that defense." While the British demand sustains and establishes a cherished American principle, Mr. Seward is also gratified that the fruit which we give up is of an acidulous nature, which is not needed by the American stomach at this time, and, therefore, it is no sacrifice to forego it. In this special case, also, Mr. Seward, with increasing magnanimity, waives the duty of the Government to protect American citizens from being delivered into the keeping of a foreign power, on the ground that the citizens' interest, rather than the preference of the foreign power. This appears plausible, but Mr. Seward ought to be exceedingly cautious how he gives up any right of Mason and Slidell to the protection of our Government against seizure by England. This feature shows how careful Mr. Seward has been in this delivery, to guard all our national rights and all the rights of American citizens.

War with England, added to the rebellion at home, might peril our national preservation, therefore, on the principle that self-preservation is the first principle of Nations as well as individuals, a war with England is to be avoided if possible. And on the same principle that a man gives up his purse to a highwayman to save his life, we had better give up these unimportant prisoners on any terms, than to have the navy and army of England brought to the aid of the rebellion, for the sake of holding these rebel commissioners. Our civil war is an honorable excuse for avoiding a foreign war on any point which does not involve national independence and territorial integrity. Were our power unbroken at home, we should not submit to this demand from England; but under those circumstances, England would never have made such a demand. In submitting to the necessity, we hope the correspondence has been conducted with dignity and honesty on our side.

But the belligerent propensity developed in the English press, and all classes of this country, is a warning to us that war with England is a contingency which we may calculate upon as impending. So quarrelsome a disposition as has been exhibited on this excuse—which was no real provocation—will not be long without some pretense for war. The English people believe that with their fleet they could annihilate ours, open the Southern ports, blockade the Northern, and easily reduce us to submission. If there is any nation that can be safely trusted with the power of trampling on others with impunity, it is not the English. They believe that their intervention in our affairs would open the trade of the South to them, relieve their manufacturing and commercial distress, forever divide a rival power, and give them the ascendancy in the trade with the South by peculiar conditions. If there is any nation which can be expected to sacrifice interest to principle, it is not the British.

The strongest motives of the English mind invite the nation to war. But it is unnecessary to philosophize on the English mind and motives in this case. The evidence of their quarrelsome propensity is unmistakable. The English journals which admitted the legality of the seizure of the rebels, made it none the less a cause for war. Usually a people who are clamorous for war, if they are not actually in the right, are blinded by passion or prejudice so that they believe themselves right; but it is a remarkable feature of this case that the English press has generally conceded the right of this seizure, according to British precedents and decisions, while at the same time they are clamorous that it shall be made a cause for war, and have done their utmost to stir up the unreasoning passions of the people.

Usually it is the ignorant classes which are for war without reason, but in England the upper classes are not only agitating for war without reason, but while admitting that there was no reason for war. The evil day is only put off by this concession. It will probably increase British insolence. Their papers, with a truly English ease of conscience, assume that our blockade of the Southern ports is illegal, that it is a great strategic error of British magnanimity to recognize it at all. We can now begin to estimate how far we can rely on English magnanimity, when it is opposed to English interest. Every British vessel seized in running our blockade will now be likely to raise a case for another demand, and the English press has already decided the legality of the question, and made such a seizure a reason for war, which they did not pretend to have in the Trent case.

The national safety demands immediate exertions to put the country in a state of defense, and to organize its whole power for service. The protection of our sea and lake ports, the manufacture of the largest rifled ordnance and small arms to any extent that may be required, a great increase in our navy, and the enrollment and organization of all the able-bodied men of the country, are matters which cannot be neglected for any time with due regard to the safety of the country. These should be provided for immediately. And in the meantime, every victory over the rebels is just as good as a victory over the British would be, in its moral and physical effects on England.

The Hostility of Great Britain to the United States.—The British Consul at Charleston. The New York Evening Post (Republican), in an article upon Great Britain, says: In the first place, we hope it will consider whether, by conceding to Great Britain all that she claims in regard to the search of the steamer Trent, we are likely to prevent a war with her. We admit that a war with Great Britain at the present time, by all means, to be avoided, if possible, without too great a sacrifice of our national honor; but the question is whether the pretext on which Great Britain offers to fight us, if it were removed, would not be replaced by another. That she has conducted herself from the beginning of our difficulties with the South, in a most unfriendly spirit, that she has aided the rebels in almost every way short of actual hostilities, we suppose very little for the impostor hardly venture to deny. Her Government while the minister appointed by Mr. Lincoln's Administration was on his way to London, made haste to declare the rebellion a belligerent power, and to concede to it all the rights of belligerents.

This proceeding, which was as gross an interference in our domestic difficulties as if the United States should recognize as a belligerent power an insurrection in the English county of Cornwall, was received here with deep resentment; but the British Government seems to have cared very little for the impression it made on us, and followed it up by other acts of a like character. Mr. Bunch, recognized by our Government as the British Consul at Charleston, employed Mr. Trescott, of South Carolina, a well-known secessionist, to treat with Jefferson Davis as the head of the Confederate Government. The proofs of this having come to the hands of our Government, Mr. Adams, our Minister at London, wrote to Earl Russell, demanding the removal of his agent. Earl Russell answered on the 9th of the same month, that whatever Mr. Bunch had done was done by the order of the British Government, and declined to remove him. Our Secretary of State immediately afterward withdrew Bunch's agent, the instrument recognizing him as consul.

The conduct of the British Consul at Havana, the principal representative of the British Government in the island of Cuba, was of a like hostile nature. He procured and paid for the passage of the rebel commissioners on board the steamer Trent, knowing their mission, and we are yet to see whether he will be dismissed from his post for that violation of the obligations of neutrality.

But the most remarkable indication of hostility on the part of the British Government is yet to be related. In August last our Minister, Mr. Adams, acting under instructions from Mr. Seward, had, after various delays and difficulties, negotiated a convention with Great Britain stipulating that privateering should be abolished, and that the goods of private persons, non-combatants, should be exempt from capture on the sea by vessels of the convention, never signed, which was to allow the rebel privateers the free range which Earl Russell desired to secure for them, and the convention was never signed.

"In affixing his signature to the convention of this day, between her majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of America, the Earl Russell declares, in order of Her Majesty, that Her Majesty doth hereby and thereby to undertake any engagement which shall have any bearing, direct or indirect, on the internal differences now prevailing in the United States."

Of course, Mr. Adams could not consent to take the convention thus mutilated, with an exception to its provisions so important and capable of so wide a construction. He declined to allow the rebel privateers the free range which Earl Russell desired to secure for them, and the convention was never signed.

The history of Mr. Bunch's official communication in behalf of the British Ministry to the Government of Jeff. Davis, and that of the convention never signed, which was to abolish privateering and protect from seizure an enemy's goods under a neutral flag, may be read in the volume of "Papers Relating to Foreign Affairs," which was laid before Congress along with Mr. Lincoln's annual message at the opening of the present session of Congress. Those who look over these papers can not fail to be struck with the pacific and conciliatory tone in which all the instructions of our State Department to its foreign Ministers are drawn up.

The British press, in this unfriendly treatment of our country, has co-operated with the British Government from the very beginning of our domestic troubles. The organs of the party in power and those of the opposition have alike favored the cause of the South, and now, when we have obtained possession of the persons of two of the principal agents of rebellion found on board of a British steamer, most of their journals have passed upon the matter in a manner of great indignation to a strain of vulgar insolence toward us, and an attempt to inflame the entire country with a mad eagerness to rush into a war with the United States.

## Fearful Ravages of the Charleston Fire. (Richmond Examiner's Correspondent.)

Our people have scarcely yet awakened from the trance of horror and dismay into which they were plunged by the great disaster of Wednesday night and Thursday morning. The more carefully I survey the path of the fire, the more shocking is the sense of utter desolation and distress which creeps over me. The newspapers have been publishing long an elaborate account of the frightful event of the week, but they do not and cannot picture a title of the public and private losses, the individual suffering and general gloom which have fallen upon the noble old city of Charleston. To give anything like a full history of these would require a book of very respectable size.

There is no doubt whatever that the fire was purely the result of accident. It probably originated from the sparks of a camp fire which was little to the windward of the large sash factory where the flames first burst forth. A furious gale had just arisen, and in less than an hour the lower portion of the city was on fire in a dozen places. The wind whirled about great chunks of burning wood for a distance of many blocks from the blazing tenements, and the vast multitude of these red flakes, lighting up the air, gave to the scene the aspect of a fiery snow storm. The conflagration attained its full width among the dry and ancient timber-box shanties of State and Market streets. From that neighborhood it swept rapidly and resistlessly forward, spreading neither to the left nor to the right, but borne by the wind in a straight line, diagonally through the city, until it had cleared its road of ruin from the Cooper to the Ashley river. It is somewhat singular to mark the clearness with which the broad line pursued by the fire is defined. Indeed, so furious and unchanging was the gale that blew during the whole of that fearful night, that I think it actually served as a protection to the houses situated on either side of the line of the fire, inasmuch as it kept the flames surging and roaring steadily onward and gave them no opportunity to turn, or to bend, or to spread.

The most irreparable of the results of this awful calamity is the wholesale destruction of the antiquities of our city. Great numbers of those grand old mansions of revolutionary memory, which have given to Charleston the prestige which attaches to every city of the ancient regime, now lie broken and crumbling in heaps of ruins. The great hall in which the rebels of '76 were wont to live and move are lost to the rebels of '61. The ancestral homesteads of the Heywards, the Laurences, the Pinckneys, the Middletons, the Haynes, and of many other families whose names are entwined with the history of the State, are leveled with the ground. It is now impossible to go from that portion of the city in which are situated the Battery, the Postoffice, and the City Hall, to the neighborhood of the Charleston Hotel, or to any part of Wentworth street, without passing through whole blocks of the devastated tract encumbered by huge piles of stone, brick, and charred rafters. Those who are unacquainted with these localities will be able to form some idea of the extent of the fire from the fact that its sweep embraced about a quarter of a mile in width, and fully a mile in length, through the very heart and oldest quarter of the city.

Much of the movable property which had been taken from the houses was consumed, owing to the fact that it was foolishly placed in the street some distance from where the fire was raging, and in a point over which the fire swept a little later. It is appalling to think of the immense quantities of rich and old-fashioned furniture, the accumulation of rare and costly libraries, the well-stored cellars of old wines, beyond all price, and the mass of household relics and effects of every kind, which have been swept away, and which, in the present state of affairs, it will be found quite impossible to replace.

The firemen worked with all the energy of desperation; but their efforts, in the face of the fierce winds, were of very little avail. The only really efficient check given to the conflagration was due to the resolute and prompt course of General Ripley. Mounted and accompanied by his staff, he rode swiftly hither and thither, often through streets over which the flames were already madly arching, his face and person blackened with smoke, giving his orders with his characteristic clearness and decision.

In the earlier period of the fire he saw its fearful character, and gave orders to blow up the entire line of buildings next in front of those which were burning. Next, he ordered the fire to be extinguished, and perhaps the extent of the conflagration might have been very materially lessened; but some delay or hesitation occurred, and the auspicious moment passed. Subsequently the General himself superintended the work of blowing up the endangered ranges, and there can be very little doubt that the safety of the Orphan Asylum, the Roper Hospital, containing two hundred and forty sick, and the jail, in which the Yankee prisoners were confined, was saved solely by his resolute assumption of the grave responsibility of blowing up the intervening houses.

I cannot attempt to particularize even the principal losses. The St. Andrew's Hall was the scene of the solemn separation by the Convention of the State of South Carolina from the United States. The Institute Hall, (alias, "Secession Hall," in which the act was enthusiastically ratified by the people, is to Charleston, what Faneuil Hall is to Boston. The Cathedral of St. Philip, built of brown stone, was a structure erected in grandeur by very few edifices in the Confederate States. The Mill's House had a most singular escape. The fire having burned furiously on three sides of it. But, if I should begin to dwell upon incidents like these, my letter would soon reach an unseemly length.

Heavy, indeed, would be the coffers of our Insurance companies, if they could stand a blow like this, in which the losses must be counted by millions. Some of them may survive, but it is now admitted that most of our city companies will barely be able to pay the amount of the insurance with their whole capital. This, of course, will be ruinous to the stockholders.

Rumor hath it that the blockading squadron fired a salute during the conflagration. It is certain that a number of guns were heard on the harbor, but whether they were meant as an evidence of the brutal joy of the Yankees is a matter of doubt. It is not difficult to predict that the Northern newspapers will gloat like vipers over the terrible calamity which has occurred. But let their hireling hosts approach and they will find the spirit of our people is unshaken in their own, and that these who have loved to undertake any engagement which shall have any bearing, direct or indirect, on the internal differences now prevailing in the United States.

The destitution here is awful. I am glad to be able to add that the most liberal and extensive measures are being taken to remedy the wide-spread suffering. Our sister States and communities are nobly rallying to the rescue. Georgia (the State) has given her "mite" of one hundred thousand dollars; Savannah ten thousand; Augusta eleven thousand, and the citizens of Charleston have already rolled up more than fifty thousand; New Orleans and the other cities of the Confederacy are bestirring themselves, and there is no doubt that the millions needed will speedily be forthcoming.

Everything is quiet along the line of the advance guard at Green River. General Johnston has received the city and night report that the enemy is nowhere near the river in front of our forces.—*Rich. Exam.*

## [From the Columbus (O.) Crisis.] "O! If We Only had a Jackson."

Some of us who went through the Jackson political fight, from 1828 to 1836, are every now and then startled with the cry of one of his old tracers,—"O! If we only had a Jackson!" You once had a Jackson, but you were as willfully ignorant of the great virtues of that life-long patriot then, as you seem to be of men and things at the present day. You never seem to learn until the time of learning is past being of any use to you. We were once surrounded by five or six Methodist preachers, of the anti-Jackson persuasion, in those "good old days," trying to persuade us that it was both unpatriotic and very unchristian, to support Jackson, and appealed to our pride as a young man, to beware of a future, as the stigma of Jacksonism would ruin us in after times. We felt the prayer in our heart, at the time: "Father, forgive them," &c., and left them to learn wisdom by time and experience.

The insults offered to that great and good President, were continuous and malignant, as though it was a revolution, which only seemed to be suppressed by the time.

The case of the "figure head" of the ship Constitution, which created such intense excitement and wild exultations by the enemies of Gen. Jackson, will be well recollected by a great many of our readers, who were then old enough to read the newspapers.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, who has been nipping a tour through New England, hunting up cotton news and other items of interest, among the manufacturing towns, revises the "figure head" affair, as a "ROMANCE."—"O! If we only had a Jackson!" if we had but an Old Hickory in these times of public peril; is a cry heard in many parts of the North about these days; and as I happened to stumble accidentally upon a reminiscence of Jackson a few days ago, it may as well be related, so that those who desire to fall down and worship the image of the old hero may do so, and not go very far from the truth. It may be remembered that on the night of the 23d July, 1834, some daring individual approached the wooden figure of Jackson placed on the bows of the Constitution frigate, then moored off the Charleston, Mass., Navy Yard, and sawed off a portion of the head of the then President of the United States. This figure head has been restored, and placed in the grounds of Mr. Jonathan Bowers, at Willow Dale, about four miles from Lowell. The comments of some newspapers, still in existence, upon the "figure head" incident, are so amusing, upon the receipt of the news in Wheeling, Va., the people rang the bells, assembled in public meeting, and passed resolutions approving the act. "So odious," thereupon observed the Boston Courier of July 21, 1834, is the name of Jackson in Western Virginia." The same paper, same date, says the deed was committed by "some daring friend of the constitution," and termed the placing of the figure head on the frigate an attempt to disgrace that noble ship. The New York Commercial, about the same date, indulged in some flippant remarks on the act, alleging that the head might have been "charmed off;" that Col. Crockett might have "grinned" it off; that Major Jack Downing had claimed it, to "hang up as a mirror in the office of the Downing Gazette;" that it had been stricken off by a thunderbolt; but whatever may have been the case, remarked the Commercial, "the Jackson is unquestionably the head of Andrew Jackson is no longer conspicuous upon an American frigate."

"And now, and only a little above a quarter of a century has elapsed since the disgraceful act was committed, the country rings with the cry, 'Oh, for a Jackson.' His restored or resurrected resemblance can be seen as above. Admittance nothing."

## The Emancipation League.

The emancipation league is now in full blast. The turn-out is heated ten times hotter than ever, and the whole pack of Anti-Slavery Agents is at work to make Boston appear lovely and inviting. The black spirits who have rebelled against heaven, and who have been hurled down from their estates, are busily engaged in their endeavors to decoy the innocent and unsuspecting into their emancipation net. Degradation loves to pull down society to its own level, and is found ready at all times to sneer at virtue, and to rebel against the established order of things. It seeks its own degradation by the substitution of recklessness for sobriety, and in the pulling down of the pillars upon which the social fabric rests. They are the outcasts of society and the vultures which prey upon a nation's vitals. They are incapable of building up, and can only destroy. It requires a skillful mechanic to plan and construct an edifice, but any ignorant dolt with a crowbar can level it to the ground. So with these miserable demagogues; they cannot construct; they only destroy. They are bent upon to abolish the will of the Almighty in his great plan of progress and gradual emancipation of mankind from darkness to light. They do not see that progress is a plant of slow growth. They do not see that their efforts tend to clog the wheels of true emancipation of the great mass of the people from despotism to civil and religious liberty. They do not see that the people throughout the world are struggling for constitutional liberty, and the constitutional rights of the colored people are a part of this struggle. In consequence of secession and emancipation dogmas. Already the nation is involved in civil war, and European governments are threatening us with their fleets and armies. The cities of Boston and New York, where these mischief makers are giving utterance to their treasonable sentiments, are in danger of becoming the abode of the enemies of the American Republic.

The agitators are the opponents of human progress, and of progress; they are the enemies of the slave, and are riveting their chains more firmly than before.

*Boston Herald.*

## [From the Washington City Star.] The Alleged Negro Troops.

In order to justify their monstrous scheme of arming the negroes of the South and aiding and abetting in general midnight incendiary and throat-cutting outrages against children and the defenseless, the Southern agents are endeavoring to make up their own shortcomings in failing to enter the ranks of the army, as the anti-slaveryists have done, the advocates of the inauguration of a French revolution here are hurrying upon an allegation that the rebels are using armed regiments of negroes against us. It is utterly untrue that they have a single company anywhere in the field. The story that there is such a regiment at or about Winchester, Virginia, is utterly false. The only negroes to do the labor of their camps, construct military works, &c., and such slaves so used are justly and surely confiscated and freed by the law, as fast as our armies can get possession of them. The only negroes arms anywhere in the South are at New Orleans. They are free negroes, not a slave being among them. A large number of them are men of property and more or less education—Creole militiamen, quadroons, and octoroons—who form a class entirely different from any other negroes in the United States, and who in New Orleans have occupied a social and political station entirely different from that of the rest of the negroes there, for quite half a century. They are the class that in the war of 1812 were in arms under Jackson; a large number of them are themselves slaveholders. Those now in arms there are doing duty only as armed municipal police, and have no where been brought into the field against our troops. It is due to the cause of truth and the preservation of the Union, from becoming a prey to

the proposed establishment in the North of a French revolutionary government on the one hand, and at the South of the reactionary revolutionary government, which Jeff. Davis, Mason, Slidell, &c., are seeking to establish there, that the falsehood of this hunting story about the employment of negro troops should be known. We hold it to be self-evident that if the revolutionists of the North succeed in obtaining the control of the policy and measures of the government in the loyal section of the Union, they thereby assure the eventual triumph of the reactionary revolution now in progress in the South.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

WEDNESDAY, January 1st, 1862.  
CAUSES DECIDED.  
Frankfort and Lawrenceburg Turnpike Company vs. Dudley, Franklin; affirmed.  
Thompson vs. Crutched, Franklin; reversed.  
Crockett vs. Goin et al., Franklin; reversed.  
Buckell vs. Helms et al., Kenton; reversed.  
Lull et al. vs. McIlvain & Son, Lou. City; reversed.

OPINIONS.  
Wagoner vs. Munnell et al., Franklin; affidavit filed and motion to discontinue appeal.  
Mentemeyer vs. Laupion, Franklin; affirmed.  
Newell et al. vs. Sewell's administrator, Franklin; were submitted on briefs.  
Lyon, Ivy & Co. vs. Buford, Franklin; argued by Crutched for appeal, and argument concluded by Lindsey for appellees.  
Cross, by guardian vs. Watson, Franklin; argued by Rodmuu and submitted.

## THURSDAY, January 2d, 1862.

CAUSES DECIDED.  
Anderson vs. Watson, Franklin; affirmed.  
Crittenden et al. vs. Dance, Ballard; reversed.  
King et al. vs. Hennes et al., Crittenden; reversed.  
Jones vs. Jones, Mercer; reversed.

Hanley vs. Commonwealth, Caldwell; appeal dismissed for failure to file record in time prescribed by law.  
Alsbrough vs. Ramo, Livingston; continued.  
Giles et al. vs. Jackson, Franklin; submitted on briefs.

## CITY ELECTION.

OFFICE CITY COMMISSIONER.  
Frankfort, Dec. 7, 1861.  
ORDERED, That an election for eight Councilmen for the city of Frankfort, to serve for the ensuing year, be held at A. G. Caumack's store, in said city, on the first Saturday in January next, and that the voters be qualified as usual, and be judged to the service of this State, or of the General Government, within this State, subject to the Board of Assessors, to be held on the 10th Sept. next.  
Attest: G. W. GWIN, Mayor.  
J. P. BACHMANN, C. C. P. doct did  
Commonwealth's copy.

## MILITARY BOARD.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 2d, 1861.  
ORDERED, that one hundred and fifty dollars shall be paid to all volunteers recruited mustered into the service of this State or of the General Government within this State, subject to the Board of Assessors, to be held on the 10th Sept. next.  
Attest: G. W. GWIN, Mayor.  
J. P. BACHMANN, C. C. P. doct did  
Secretary Board.

## W. H. KEENE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, AND CIGARS.  
Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets, Frankfort, Kentucky.

## OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whiskies—none better.  
Just received a supply of these celebrated "Tigues" and "Compania."

## Garden Seeds.

A full assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.

## Groceries.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and every thing in the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.

## Flour and Meal.

The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.

## Family Supplies.

I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c., &c. Also Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars, and all which are selected from the best assortments and with great care.

I only ask an examination of my stock to insure satisfaction. My terms are hereof, for the first of the year, but will sell to prompt customers payable 1st January, May, and September. Call and see me. mark w&t-wt

W. H. KEENE.

## THE GREAT SOUTHERN & WESTERN REMEDY.

For the permanent cure of Fever and Ague, Chills, Fever, Congestive Chills, Remittent Fever, Bilious Fever, Dumb Ague, and all periodical diseases that have their origin in the miasmatic effluvia arising from decayed vegetation.

"Pills" never fail to cure all the above named fevers, and what is better, they also act as a preventive, if taken occasionally, or daily, while exposed to the infection. Hence the old adage: "A dose of preventive is worth a pound of cure."

Dr. Merwin's "Fever and Ague Pills" DIFFER FROM ALL OTHER CHILL MEDICINES, in the following particulars:

1st. They never fail to perform a speedy and permanent cure.

2d. They are recommended only for one class of diseases.

3d. They are agreeable and convenient to take.

4th. They contain no poisonous materials, being purely vegetable.

5th. They do not impair the organic functions of the stomach or any part of the system.

6th. They require no other medicine to prepare the system for their reception, or afterwards to allay irritation.

7th. They are not a northern "catch-penny humbug," but are prepared by gentlemen that were born, reared and educated under the benign influence of a pure atmosphere.

IF REMEMBER when you purchase these Pills, that you are not contributing means for a Yankee Emigrant Aid Society, or Slavery's ride and bowie knives, for "Bleeding Kansas," as you many times have done, in buying northern articles.

We wish all to distinctly understand that this is a SOUTHERN MEDICINE, prepared from the simple plants that grow in our Wood-lands, on our River-banks, Bayous, and lakes.

As a special merit, we wish to call attention to the fact, that in using this Medicine you only take a few pills, and in a few days you are cured of a great deal of suffering, which, at best, can only be relieved for a short time.

Price \$1 per Bottle.

ONE DOLLAR and four cent postage stamps, enclosed to the Proprietors or to almost any Dealer in Medicines in the Southern States, will insure a bottle of Pills by return mail.

POTTER & MERWIN, Sole Proprietors.

Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Mills and W. H. Averill, Wilson, Peter & Co., and Raymond & Tyler, Louisville, Ky., Wholesale Agents.

call w&t-wt

## EXTRACT OF TOBACCO

For dipping Sheep and Lambs, and for destroying all kinds of Vermin on other animals.

THE Manufacturers of this new and valuable preparation, beg leave to call the attention of Farmers and Graziers to this efficient remedy for destroying Lice, and all other insects injurious to animals and vegetation, and preventing the alarming attacks of the fly and Sheep-Scab.

Its use not only removes the vermin on animals, but cleanses and purifies the skin, thereby materially benefiting their health, and greatly improving wool, both in quality and quantity.

This article completely supersedes that laborious and disagreeable work of preparation in their own hands for Sheep-washings, as it is ready at all times, in any climate, and for all descriptions of Sheep, even for ewes in lamb, and can be furnished at a much reduced cost.

FISHER & CO.

SOLE AGENTS,  
23 Central Wharf, Boston.

## Lots for Sale

I HAVE several beautiful vacant building lots in the city. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort, Ky., or at my office in Louisville, Ky.

THOS. A. THEOBALD.

call w&t-wt

## WAR DISPATCHES!

IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR!

BUY YOUR COAL BEFORE THE WINTER SETS IN!

BY APPLYING TO S. BLACK, WHO KEEPS the best Kentucky, Vouchings, Cannel, and Torrey, always on hand, you can be supplied at the lowest market price. Also, all kinds of lumber and shingles. Office near the railroad bridge. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to. S. BLACK.

## NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

F. D. REDDISH.

HAVING taken the room formerly occupied by J. Todd, on Main Street, opposite Gray & Todd's store, I intend to carry out the Tailoring business in its various branches. I have secured the service of practical assistants, and feel assured that satisfaction will be given. A share of public patronage is solicited. F. REDDISH.

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THE BEST MECHANICAL PAPER IN THE WORLD.

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